MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1902.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month. SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year ... DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month. stage to foreign countries added THE SUN. New York City.

Paris-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

Klosque No. 10. Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ton wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The President and the Secretary of

Reports of further changes in the near future in the Cabinet of President Roose-**VELT** have been current for several weeks. Speaking in a general way, and without reference to individuals, it may be said that there is nothing inherently improbable in these rumors, and nothing necessarily disturbing.

The progressive reorganization of the Cabinet after the death of Mr. McKINLEY was among the things that could be counted as reasonably certain of occurrence after a decent interval. Changes were inevitable, whatever might have been the expressions to the contrary prompted on the part of the new President by modest first impulses or by a sense of the amenities proper to the situation. The people recognize the fact that every Chief Magistrate is justly entitled to be surrounded by advisers of his own selection; that the Cabinet of his predecessor can never be quite his own. In the case of President ARTHUR the natural process of withdrawal and replacement went on gradually until, if member of Gen. GARFIELD's Cabinet was the Secretary of War, the Hon. ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

So far as contemporaneous reports concern the possibility of the retirement of the present Secretary of War, we most earnestly hope that there is nothing in them. It does not affect the principle above stated to point out the peculiar and exceptional reasons which make it desirable that Mr. Root's connection with the Administration of THEODORE ROOSEVELT shall not be severed at this time or for an indefinite period to come.

It may be assumed that this is a matter which rests wholly with the Secretary. Everybody is aware that Mr. Root has held his place thus long and has accomplished the great services which it has been his fortune to render the country at a sacrifice of personal and professional interests seldom equalled in the records of unselfish statesmanship. Upon this aspect of his recent career his friends are no more inclined to dwell than he himself would be.

On the other hand, we are sure that there cannot be the slightest pressure or even the vaguest unformulated desire on the side of the President for the transfer to other hands of this particular portfolio. Not only does Mr. ROOSEVELT the solid South is so plainly entitled. appreciate at their full worth the abili- they seem reluctant even to discuss the ties of mind and character which ELIHU subject. The Dispatch of Richmond ROOT contributes to the Executive coun- in commenting, very briefly, on its corfully understand that the Secretary's relation to such problems as those of the Philippines and of Cuba makes him as nearly indispensable as any one man can be; not only this, but the President, being an observant person and a diligent student of public opinion, must also be prefoundly impressed with the immense political value to him and his Administration of the continued presence in the Cabinet of an associate and adviser who still commands the unqualified confidence of the conservative elements and solid business

interests of the country. The departure from the Cabinet of such an adviser, sane, firm, far-seeing, with convictions clearly defined and well grounded in the fundamental principles on which rests the prosperous future of this Republic, would be an inestimable loss to any Administration at any time. To the Administration of THEODORE ROOSEVELT at the present time it would be an irreparable misfortune-but a yet greater calamity to the country. Not at all for the sake of the Hon. ELIHU ROOT, partly for the sake of President Roose-VELT, but principally for the sake of the nation, we trust it is not to occur.

Claims Against the City.

For the payment of all claims against the city the sum of \$250,000 is annually appropriated. The total of these variegated claims has reached such figures that the Finance Department has been compelled to establish a more comprehensive method of dealing with them. Comptroller GROUT announces in a published statement that the number of claims paid in the Department of Finance McKINNY, Chief Auditor of City Accounts, reports that 8,883 new claims were received in October, while 9,106

9,876 were paid during that month. For no clearly evident reason the number of claims filed against the city of New York increases greatly at certain periods. There is a claim pending, filed by the Murray Hill Hotel, for \$250,000 damages, and six other claims, aggregating \$65,000, relate to the same accident. The firm of R. HOE & Co. has a claim against the city for the damages arising from proceedings which attended the funeral of Chief Rabbi Joseph some time ago.

A claim has been filed for \$5,000 for injuries arising from vaccination performed by an official of the Board of Health; another for \$2,000 for loss of time by a claimant injured by the automobile of the Fire Chief.

Two other claims are for \$5,000 each by a plaintiff who complains of the horses in the Street Cleaning Department, or at least two of them. He alleges that on the 19th of March, 1902, he received

ing to the Street Cleaning Department; on May 5 he made a claim for injuried by being bitten by a vicious horse belonging to the same department.

A claim has been filed for \$5,000 damages from negligent construction and maintenance of the elevator in one of the school buildings, and another for \$25,000 for damages sustained on May 27 by the collapse of a temporary wooden bridge on the day of the Rochambeau parade and reception.

A claim has been filed against the city for \$10,000 and another for \$5,000 for injuries sustained in the explosion of fireworks in Pacific street, Brooklyn, in May, and a substantial addition to the number of claims is threatened for injuries inflicted and fatalities attending the explosion of fireworks in Madison Square on election night, upon the theory that the city is responsible for the results of that catastrophe, in consequence of its power of control of the streets.

Other claims are for defective sidewalks and pavements, for injuries from snow and ice, for being thrown down and trampled upon by the horses of engine or hook and ladder companies. for goods furnished the city, for contracts rescinded, for payments withheld for work done, for salaries in dispute and for payment for overtime. The examination and adjustment of these claims has become a very important branch of the municipal administration.

The Self-Effacement of the Demo cratic South.

A correspondent of the Dispatch of Richmond, writing from New York speaks of a conviction as prevailing among "the most thoughtful Southerners" here that "the only possible restoration of the Democratic party to power and usefulness" "must be achieved by the South's leadership."

This is a conviction, we dare say, which does not prevail exclusively among "thoughtful Southerners "in New York. but extends to many other Democrats memory serves us, the only remaining also. The very backbone of the Democratic party is the solid South. Except for the Senators and Representatives from the Southern States, the Democratic party would be so feebly and insignificantly represented in Congress as to invite something akin to contempt The delegation from the city of New York it is true, is almost wholly Democratic. but there is not enough of intellectual ability in its composition to enable it to wield any influence in Congress beyond the bare number of votes it casts with the Democratic minority. More than two-thirds of the Representatives are from the solid South alone, and nearly all the Democratic Senators are from it.

Obviously, therefore, the South is the dominant force in the Democratic party According to all proper and healthful political precedent, it should assume the responsibility of its mastership, by shaping the policy of the party and dietating the nominations by the National Democratic Convention, if not by providing the candidates.

We observe, however, a remarkable reserve in the Southern papers in the treatment of the suggestion from New York to which we have referred S. far from evincing any disposition to assert the right of domination to which Democratic opinion, confines itself to saying modestly that if the responsibility of leadership was committed to the people of the South "they would brace up gloriously " to meet it and would show that they are true, unselfish, farseeing and conservative. Effective leadership is committed to no one. It is assumed.

The Constitution of Atlanta, in discussing the question of the future Democratic leadership, recognizes that " the recent elections have served to eliminate from the list of eligibles the names of several gentlemen who have been boomed by their too partial friends," but it makes no suggestion of a Southern leader either directly or by implication. Before the election Mr. HILL of New York seemed to be a Southern favorite for the Democratic nomination for President, but he is now set aside very gene rally as an impossible candidate because of the Socialism with which he tainted the Democratic platform in this State Undoubtedly, Mr. GORMAN would appeal favorably to Southern sentiment, but we do not observe any disposition in that quarter to put him forward as the candidate. All that the Atlanta paper asks for is " one whose past relations to party questions will at least command the verdict that he was honest and patriotic

in purpose." What is the matter with Virginia? Is the "Mother of Presidents" gone barren for all time?

Gentlemen Satlors. Now look out! The Young America schoolship, or rather school on board reached 9,876 in October, and may soon | ship, is hove short and soon she'll get her exceed 10,000 per month. Mr. WILLIAM | anchor, let fall her topsails and swim out into all sorts of latitude and longitude. It is the finest scheme that the American boy ever met. He is to have a chance accumulated claims were audited and to go to sea, and to go like a gentleman. Why, that's the thing that every boy has been yearning for ever since the Alexandrians first set raffees over their big squaresails. What boy has not steeped his soul in sea yarns and wondered what manner of men those were who lay aloft in the teeth of a screaming gale and passed weather earrings (whatever those were), and hauled away on lee braces and clewlines and buntlines the destruction of property in the riotous and things! Such people even knew what the starboard-foretopmast-stu'n's'l-boomtrieing-line-upper-block-strapthimble-seizing was.

But wearing flowing trousers, having a quid of tobacco perennially in the hollow of the cheek, taking a trick at the wheel and doing all sorts of fascinating stunts in all sorts of places had their drawbacks; for ever and anon in the pages of the veracious annals of the deep would loom the figure of the "bucko mate, with his handy right and his convenient belaying pin. Even the rich personal injuries amounting to \$5,000 by man's son in "Captains Courageous" being kicked by a vicious horse belong- had to be knocked into the scuppers

(wherever they might be) before he was made a real sailor.

But the announcements of the schoolship Young America hold forth promise of immunity from all this. The vessel is not to be worked by the students. They may perhaps occasionally tail on in a heavy sea drag for exercise. But for the most part they will walk the weather side of the deck and see how it is all done. Theirs not to eat weevilly biscuit, nor the sailor's last resort, the succulent dish known as " dog." Theirs not to sleep among the ever active inhabitants of the forecastle. Theirs not to drink the vile concoction which the doctor "calls tea: Theirs not to tumble up and greet the blazing sun in the chill hours of the "gravy" watch. Theirs not to fall out of hammocks at the sound of the shrill pipe and the bawling of the boatswain's mate: " Turn out all hands, up all hammocks! Rise and shine, you sleepers! Don't you hear the birds sing?"

Gentlemen sailors they, as lordly and as beautiful as the gentlemen adventurers of DRAKE's fleet in the West Indies But they will swallow the talk and maybe learn some of the songs. They will come home with mouths full of mysterious salt phrases, and it will be: "When we were running our eastling down," or Off Tristan d'Acunha it blew so we put her under a three-reefed mitten with the thumb brailed up." Perhaps they may even get hold of some of the fine old songs of the navy, for they are going to sail under naval direction, and we may hear them sing:

An American frigate, a frigate of fame. With guns mounting forty, the Richard by name, Sailed to cruise in the channels of old England,

But some of the songs of the high seas will surely be forbidden on board the Young America. The "old man" will certainly rule out the one with this genuine bilge-water refrain:

With a vallant commander; PAUL JONES was his

Oh, it's whiskey'll make you fat, my lads, And the same may be said o' gin;

Up and down! Ho-yo-ho! Rouse the cable in Such lingo will not do for gentlemen ailors who are to sail the seas over without putting their hands into the tar bucket. But when it comes to tall talk, talk as high as the main royal yard and covered with salt as thick as a receiving ship's bottom is with moss, then look out for the cabin-window mariners of the floating schoolhouse.

Parlor Matches.

The prohibition in this city of the storage or sale of parlor matches after Jan. 1 next is a commendable measure The Fire Commissioner has discovered that thirteen hundred fires were caused last year by parlor matches. This shows that the prohibition is in the interests of public safety. Many thousands of our housewives have long recognized the danger of this form of fireworks to their children and themselves They have banished parlor matches from their homes with the result that the sale of ordinary sulphur and safety matches has increased.

We have been slower than some other nations to recognize the danger of using this excessively inflammable commodity. Over a year ago the Swedish Government prohibited the use, throughout the kingdom, of matches similar to our parlor matches. France also has suppressed them, and the French manuto injurious or poisonous qualities or as grinned, and grinned too soon. "I love sources of danger, that have marked most of the common matches heretofore in common use.

As paraffin is substituted for sulphur in the manufacture of safety matches it has been found that wood with light and spongy pores is essential so that paraffin may easily penetrate the wood instead of the igniting composition itself, rendering it useless. Aspen has proved to be the best wood for safety matches, and this is the reason why Germany is now using about 5,000,000 cubic feet of aspen every year for its manufacture of safety matches

Germany imports two-thirds of its aspen from Russia. In this country, and is as yet little used in our industries. There is no reason why, instead of importing nearly all our safety matches, we should not make all the country requires with materials found at home.

Birds, Fish and Family Life.

Youth is always the best of good fortunes; and the youngsters of to-day are much more fortunate than their predecessors. The rod is spared. The child frisks along the first steps of education in a hop, skip and jump. In the awful days of foolscaps and ferules and dark closets, when juvenile guilt went supperless to bed, the verb "learn " was a fierce imperative. In these more delicate times the children are educated by being amused. "Will you be good enough to enjoy yourselves?" The schoolroom is an improved playroom. There is no more creeping like snails unwillingly to school. School is so attractive that indergarten teachers have to teach heir pupils to love home.

Miss Susan T. Blow, " the well-known ecturer and writer on kindergarten work," is giving a series of lectures in Boston to teachers and "kindergartners." In the Transcript's report of one of her lectures is this interesting recipe for teaching children to love their homes:

Souls are rarely touched directly, but the hild's love of home may be fostered by showing him the nests of the birds, and the homes of all animal life that he comes to know. Do not tell the children everything about the birds, but leave hem to guess-merely show them the watchful care of the mother bird."

We have long admired the felicities f modern child-study, but we didn't know that it had been carried to such perfection as this. By means of the bird's nest, the hencoop and similar object lessons, it inculcates upon human young ones the duty of loving their parents. But let's go on with the lesson:

"When we want the children to learn motherlove, we do not ' rub in ' the word ' love, ' but teach them to watch the ways of love. Tell them home

stories-all about the families of the air, the familes of the water, the families of the land

The course in family affection is short but so effective that " by the eighth week the transition should be made from family life " to those models of domestic and social warmth. " the fishes in the brooks." We have heard accomplished professors of the psychology of the child pity unfortunate children whose ignorant parents had permitted them to pick up reading and spelling at home instead of acquiring those vanishing arts in the proper scientific, play-all-the-time manner in the kindergartens. The promise of such children is blighted; and here is a worse blight. Too many children love their parents, at least their mothers, in an untaught, instinctive fashion. The home has no right to defraud the school Untaught love of home is almost worse indeed, we presume that it must be a good deal worse, than no love. Again we say, Fortunate modern children! They learn how to love their mothers from the little birds.

"We are always to respect the children's will," Miss BLOW tells us. Parents, obey your children!

If a man should go barefoot the contact of his bare feet with the earth and his head projecting into atmosphere would make a perfect electrical conductor through which the electricity of the air would pass through his body to the earth.—Medical Talk.

Every man his own lightning rod. A sad state of things for those shy souls that are "not seeking the nomination."

We invite attention to the statement of the officers of Local Union No. 62 of Schenectady respecting the case of Wil-LIAM POTTER. Apparently the Schenectady Gazette published this communication ex-actly as it was written by the authors of the remarkable document. We accordingly copy the same as printed in the Gazette o Saturday morning, without emendation or change of spelling, capitalization, punctua tion, grammar, sense or logic.

The Hon. Tom Johnson is too buoyan to regard himself as forever fallen. Ac cording to a Washington despatch to the Cleveland Plain Dealer, his friends hold that the great Republican majority in Hamilton county was due to the fact that his candidate for Secretary of State is a Prohibi tionist. * Those who know Johnson say he intends to run for Governor as the nex step in his attempt to reach the Presidency. They don't think he has a shadow of ghost of a chance of winning, but they know that he is not a "quitter." He has plenty of money to spend on his political diversions. The circus tent is good for another year. Why shouldn't be amuse himself? Perhaps the Democratic party of Ohio has had enough of him. A clown hissed off the stage would like to come back, but the audience won't have him.

Col. BRYAN and others who regard trust as inherently evil and desperately wicked must be pained by the report of the Executive Committee of the National Grange The committee disclaims any intention of denouncing trusts, for it believes in the principles of cooperation and combination. But denouncing trusts is the easiest work in the world, and just suited to statesmen who want to make the most noise with the least expenditure of intellectual energy.

A Maryland man fell dead when somebody told Well, he died happy.

I love your daughter passing well,
I love her more than words can tell;
Oh, wilt thou be my father in law!—
The old man smote him in the law.
—Ballads of Young Lore.

A Chicago case of assault and battery A stern father dumped his daughter's magistrate held that the father had acted matches now produced in that country within his rights and that the bedraggled have none of the drawbacks, either as swain had no redress. Triumphant cruelty him all the more because he was so shame fully treated," cried the daughter. So she and her drenched LEANDER went out of court, hand in hand; and water could not quench the torch.

CHRISTMAS BOXES FOR MANILA. A Plea for the Non-enforcement of the Revenue Law in Their Case.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It to that Christmas boxes for our soldiers in the Philippines shall no longer be admitted free but must be examined at Manila and any This decision is based on the law passed

by Congress last session.

I now make an earnest appeal in behalf of these poor men, who are practically dehowever, the aspen is almost ubiquitous prived of what in the past, thanks to President McKinley, has been such a pleasure

In a distant land, surrounded by dangers with cholera epidemic, it seems beneath the dignity and honor of a great and rich Gov-ernment to tax the poor little gitts sent by friends who have often strained their modest

friends who have often strained their modest means to do so.

With careless cruelty, the decision was not announced until many boxes sent to the remote islands had gone, and the peculiar hardship lies in the fact that boxes sent to the East have to be carefully packed on account of the climate, so that when opened in Manila by careless cuetom house officials, even if nothing dutiable is found, the contents will be broken, defaced or spoiled, often lost, and seldom received without months of delay. Besides, whatever duties are imposed must be paid by the receivers of the gifts; and often with the best will in the world they have no one to represent them.

of the gitts, and often when the world they have no one to represent them.

You can see that this practically puts an end to Christmas boxes for the soldiers in the Philippines. I cannot believe that the American putiic, which is the main is both just and generous, would approve of this state of affairs, and I ask you, a great and powerful factor for good, to put these facts before them. Boston, Nov. 15.

The Dog in the Flut

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I live in a flat, not an apartment, for it has no elevator, which is, I believe, the demarcation, and some people is, I believe, the demarcation, and some people who live not a dozen feet away, though separated by walls, keep a dog. When they are at home the dog is quiet, but when they are away, which is several times a week, sometimes all day, sometimes half the night, that dog keeps up a continue of the continu tinuous youl till they come home again may imagine what a nerve tonic that sort of thing is. But what am I going to do about it? Move into another flat, where there is another dog, whose yowl in a different key may give my overwrought nerves on the present one a rest? I might, but why should !? There are more flus with dogs in them in New York than I have nerve chords, and before long I would be just where I am now, with the difference that my entire nervous system would be disarranged. Hasn't the police or the S. P. C. A., or somebody, authority to look out fo the dog, or is he to go on with his lonely yowling Why doesn't some flat manager put up a sign "No dogs allowed?" If he did, he would have string of people half way down to the next corne trying to get a chance to rent his rooms THE CIRCLE, NOV. 14.

Children Explain the Dachshund.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Recently have heard the following descriptions of the dachs hund: One little girl remarked to her companion the that dog must have been born under a bureau "that dog must have been born under a bureau."

A small boy said to his father, "that's a longer, shorter dog, isn't it, papa?" Another boy, about four years old, looking out of a window, said, "Mamma, there's a dog out there that has had its legs pushed in." while atill another, who was old enough to have acquired some knowledge of fractions, is credited with the remark that one was "a dog and a haif long, and half a dog high."

NEW YORE, NOV. 15.

W. T. SHERWOOD.

THE SAFEGUARDS OF PROPERTY. A Perplexed Investor Considers the Presi

dent's Latest Speech. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When so important a person as the President of the United States makes a public speech to so important a body as the New York Chamber of Commerce, on an important occasion, one naturally looks carefully to discover that at which the speaker aimed, and then reads between the lines that which may

The President expressed to the Chamber his opinion that industrial peace at home is more important than peace between the nited States and other nations, and that the former can exist "only when, in their various relations, employer and employed alike," each insists on his own rights and the rights of others, including the public Nothing was said of duties to be performed. That remark was made, presumably, eference to the recent coal strike. It looked It must be so, if each side is to insist and either will abandon its ideas of right and duty.

The President distinctly declared that there must be no yielding to wrong by either How, then, is the problem of conflicting

rights to be solved?

The President replied that the solution can come only by introducing therein "cer-tain old-time virtues," and expelling "brutal envy of the well-to-do, brutal indifference toward those who are not well-to-do, the hard refusal to consider the rights of others the foolish refusal to consider the limits of beneficent action, the base appeal to the spirit of selfish greed, whether it takes the form of plunder of the fortunate or of op-

pression of the unfortunate. He furthermore said to the Chamber of Commerce that out of present evils, created by strikes and other things, good will come if "we" stand by "the old homely virtues," f we are cool, fearless, strenuous and kindly As a sermon, those utterances of advice were excellent, even, if like sermons, some-what general and vague. At least his views

Sweet are the uses of adversity, Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous, Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.

After these exhilarating, sound, Christian ules for maintaining industrial peace at home and suppressing strikes, the President made this significant remark to the Chamber The growing complexity of our social and in dustrial life has rendered inevitable the intrusion of the State into spheres of work wherein it formerly look no part, and there is also a growing tendency to demand the illegitimate and unwise transfer to the Government of much of the work that should be done by private persons, singly or associated together.

n the eye, but the President shied away proaching peril, and what his annual message member of the Chamber to cultivate "the traditional American self-reliance of spirit," to seon favor and an unfair field, and to socialism or enlargement of the duties of the President by interfering in strikes when no Federal law is violated. He gave an excellent description of two opposing kinds

excellent description of two opposing kinds of trade success, one of which is deflied with pitch, but the other is not.

Many of us who have, since 1898, relied on the legislation regarding sound money, tariff taxes, expansion, world-wide power, and export trade, which Congress has enacted, and have had confidence in the reputed vigor of supervision at Washington of our banks, and at Albany of our trust companies, and have invested our little savings accordingly, hoped to hear, now that we are no longer in danger from the pesky Democrats, something from the President pertinent to the recent conduct of our captains of capital and industry, pertinent to the remedy for trusts and strikes, and pertinent to the management of our industrial affairs in general, whether by members of the chambers of Congress or of Commerce general, whether by members of the chambers of Congress or of commerce. We yearned to hear officially from the President what, if anything, had been done wrongly by those in power, either in politics or in banks or in trust companies, since 1896 which justifies present pessimistic views of our future prosperity. Is the President to condemn his own party friends who have been conducting our industries? Will he shoot "bears" in Wall Street as well as in Mississippi?

A PERPLEXED INVESTOR.

RED LITERATURE. An Avalanche of Vermillon and Carmine

Upon Mr. Blake's Library. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the way of the red literature that Mr. Henry S. Blake asks for I offer: Cooper's "Red Rover, Ballantine's "Red Eric." Dumas's "The Cheva-Balantine's Red Eric, Duinas's "Red Badge of Courage," Helen Kendrick Johnson's (?)
"White and Red" (or "Red and White"—an Indian story); Ballantine's "Life in the Red Brigade," H. Robertson's "Red Blood and Blue," Sir W. Magnay's "Red Chancellor," Weyman's "Under the Red Robe," Eilis's "Red Eagle," Peck's "Red-Headed Boy, Finnemore's "Red Men of the Dusk, "Hulbert's "Red-Men's Roads, Ellis's "Red Plume," Guy Boothby's "Red Rai's Daughter," Hugo's "Red Robe and Gray Robe," Hayens's "Red White and Green," Cholmondeley's "Red White and Green," Cholmondeley's "Red Pottage," Sheldon's "Red, White and Blue Davs," Crockett's "Red Axe," Pool's "Red Bridge Neighborhood," Prescott's "Red Coat Romances," A France's "Red Spell," Baring-Gould's "Red Spider," Hendry's "Red Patriot," Graham's "Red Scaur," and "Red Letter Days" by Howells. There are other equally well-read books.

The Roy Fork of The Suy-Sir, In reply Her de Maison Rouge," Crane's "Red Badge

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In reply to Mr. Blake's letter in the columns of your paper of Saturday, requesting some books paper of Saturday, requesting some books having the word "Red" in their titles, I beg to suggest the following: "Red Badge of Courage," Stephen Crane; "Red as a Rose Was She," Rosa Broughton; "The Red Axe." S.R. Crockett, "In Hostile Red," J. A. Altsheler: "Red Men and White," Owen Wister: "Reds of the Midi," Felix Gras; "The Red Republic," R. W. Chambers; "Red Pottage," Mary Cholmondeley; "My Lady Rotha," Stanley Weyman. "Rotha" is German for red.

NEW YORK, NOV. 15. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Possibly the books of which the titles are herein named will help Mr. Henry S. Blake to furnish his "Red Lodge"

The Red Republic," by Robert W. Chambers. "The Good Red Earth," by Eden Philpotts.
"In Hostile Red," by W. A. Altsheler(?).
"On the Red Staircase," by H. Imlay Taylor(?) "Red as a Rose Is She," by Rhoda Broughton.
"Red Men and White," by Owen Wister.
"The Reds of the Midi," by Fella Gras. "The Red Cockade," by Stanley J. Weyman.
"Red Rock," by Thomas N. Page.
When one has more time one will amplify this When one has more time one

DONALD WILLE. NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Herewith to list that your inquiring correspondent may find

"The Red Badge of Courdge."
"The Good Red Earth." "The Good Red Earth."
"The Red Fairy Book." "Red Eric. "Red Rover."
"Red Ryvington."
"Red Rock." "Red Jacket."
"Around the Red Lamp."
"The Red Cross." "The Red Book of Hergest. "The New York Red Book." "The Red Terror." "The Red Court Farm." NEW YORK, Nov. 16. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Here ar hints for a collection of literature for M

tenry S. Blake's Red Lodge: "Red Saunders. "Life in the Red Brigade." R. M. Ballantyne. Osler and other authorities on Scarlatina tion Lobsters. Temperance works on Red-Eye. Cooper's works relative to Redskins.

Annual subscription to the Harvard Crimson

Compilations of redactors British "Red Book. CLAUDE L. WHERLER NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: Concerning Red Literature, I would ask Mr. Henry S he has read Shakespeare NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

WILLIAM POTTER'S EXPULSION.

The Manifesto of Local Union No. 62 Concerning His Case. From the Schenectady Gazette of Nov. 15.

The following communication was handed to the editor of the Gasette last night: EDITOR Schenectady Gazette:-Will you

your Valuable Paper and Oblige the Officers and Members the following is taken from the Constitution as Adopted at the General Convention Held in Detroit Michigan De-cember 2d to 10th 1901 Article 2 Objects

the Objects of Our Brotherhood are namel o Rescue Our trades from the low level to wich they have fallen and by Mutual Effort o Place Our selves on a Foundation Suficiently Strong to Resist Further Encroachnents to Encourage a Higher Standard of Skill to cultivate feelings of friendship among the Men of the Craft to Assist Each Other to secure Employment to Reduce the Hours of Daily Labor to be unutterably Opposed to graded Scale of Wages and denand a Minium Wage Rate on all Occasion o Secure Adequate Pay for Our Work to furnish Aid in case of Death or Permanent Disability on by Legal and Proper Means to Elevate the Moral Intellectual and socia Conditions of All of Our Members

Article 8

Qualifications of Members Laws to govern the Same Sec One Any Person to be Ad-mitted to full Beneficial Membership in this or Paper Hanger Engaged at the trade and competent to command Wages Agreed on by the Local Union or District Council in the District where he Applies for Member-ship not more than 50 years of Age except as hereinafter Provided and of good Moral Character and of Sound Health and not afflicted with any Disease or Subject to any complaint likely to Endanger Life Provided however He is not a Militiaman Special Police Officer or Deputy Marshal in the Employ of Corporations or Individuals during Strike

lockouts or Other Labor Difficulties and any Member Occupying any of the above Positions shall be Debard from Membership. At a Special Meeting held last Evening by Local Union No 62 I was Directed to have the above Published President Jackson of the trades Assembly struck the Key Note when He said Mr Potter had no Right to claim he was beeing deprived from making an Honest living when He was doing all that laid in His Power to Prevent Other good and Honest men from gaining a living Mr Potter Has been Repeatedly warned to lave the Millitia He defied the Officers and Members to Expell Him we Received a Communication from the Executive Board of our Brotherhood to give Him His choice Either to lave the Millitia on by Our Laws to Expell Him we as Members could not do anything different after Receiving Orders from Our National Officers and the trades Assembly FRANK C SHEFFER President

Douglas H Pratt Recording Secretary

Lee XIII, and His Doctor's Iliness

From the Lancet. In the early apring of 1899 Leo XIII, underwen a surgical operation for the removal of a cystoic tumor in the lumbar region and now his Holines has been receiving daily bulletins to relieve his anxiety as to Dr. Lapponi, his body physician, who has just undergone an operation for appendicitis. Prof. Mazzoni, the operating surgeon i either case, has been equally successful in both and must now be enjoying the professional satis faction of having preserved two eminently valu able lives that of the head of the Latin Churand that of the physician to whom the said head owes so much of his prolonged health and energy physical and mental. hat before submitting himself to the surgeon the nonagenarian pontiff playfully remarked tha he had at least "youth on his side," which perhap explains his Holiness's solicitude for his bod physician, about to undergo an operation at th

"tender years" of the fifties.

Dr. Lapponi's condition—acute appendicitis with, presumably, "inciplent necrosis" of the ap-pendix-called at once for the intervention of hi colleague, and accordingly Prof. Mazzoni lost heart up; tell him to support the ordeal with faith and courage, and that I am praying that all ma go well." It is expected that before many days are over Dr. Lappont will be once more on duty in attendance on his august master.

in attendance on his august master.

Prof. Mazzoni said: "One forgets all weariness
in the presence of the Pontifical Nestor. You
cannot believe how he supports the burden of
his years. I never have an audience of him without
returning refreshed and reinvigorated. Nothing by himself, so that there is hardly a question of the day which does not interest him or which finds miraculous, while his lofty intelligence subjects everything to its control." And all this in the case of a nonagenarian ecclesiastic who for twenty five years has never stirred beyond "the palace and the garden" on the least healthy of the hills of literature of his high calling is a rebuke to the languid students of the present day

The Labor Unions and the National Guard. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As and uphold the National Guard by laws and appropriations it is very plain that it geinst public policy to have the militia antagonized by the labor unions in the manne the Schenectady trades assembly follows The by-laws of that assembly, adopted seem-ingly before William Potter enlisted in the National Guard, forbid members of trades unions to serve in the Guard: but they cer tainly, in so far as that prohibition is con cerned, are contrary to the interests of the State, and should not stand an instant in

The Military Code provides for compulsors service in the militia: the National Guardsman undertakes voluntarily to perform the duty that he may be, under the law, compelled to perform. The by-laws of the unions surely cannot be quoted as giving them the legal right to expel a member who breaks them in so far as they conflict with the purposes and interests of the State. If the matter of Potter's expulsion gets

nto court the unions will probably have no long time to wait before they learn that public interest outweighs private desires. Apart from the by-laws of the Schenectady mions is the fact that attempts were made to prevent National Guardsmen from obeying orders to report for riot duty. Guardsmen who do not obey orders are liable to military punishment, and their cases can be cared for by the military authorities. But the opposition of the labor unions to the Guard, as shown by their by-laws, is another matter entirely, and lies within jurisdiction of the civil courts.

Potter's case must be got into court speedil that the matter may be cleared up, and th public understand how far labor unions may go in trying to prevent interference wit methods of carrying on strikes. NEW YORK, NOV. 15.

What Goes On in Lyme, Connecticut From the Middletown Penny Press. Lewis Hughes is giving James Bradbury's house

fresh coat of paint at odd spells.
Mrs. Lizzie Ely and Mrs. Neille Hughes drove New London this week to do a little trading While in New London Wednesday we boarded the towboat Nathan Hale and had a good long that with Engineer Dean and son. David Mather has slaughtered four hogs in this district since Monday. Three of them weighed over 400 pounds each. Dave is a good one for the ess and just likes it.

Hunting in Maine this Year.

From the Lewiston Journal.

The average is now said to be about one man is day shot in the Maine woods for deer. If the fellow who goes out for deer habitually is to bang away at the first object that stirs the underbrush, we may soon have more deer and more moose than The protection of game is well; but to nake game of man is too much.

There was a man in our town (not New York And he was wondrous wise: He drove an auto and he gave The folks a great surprise

Because he only ran the thing. Which had sufficient power To do a mile-a-minute stunt,

PRAISE FOR OUR SOLDIERS.

Gen. Breckenridge Says Their Humanit Has No Parallel in History. WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- Army officers who have served in the Philippines are not the only defenders of the American

soldiers, for Inspector-General Breckenridge, from whom the army has more reason to expect criticism than praise, neclares in his annual report that "the humanity of the troops engaged in the Philippines has no parallel in the history of dealing with Asiatics." It is the particular duty of the Inspector General of the army to criticise. and Gen. Breckenridge's conduct of that office shows that he has never shirked the task. In fact he went to the Philippines for the special purpose of learning what the army lacked in equipment, supplies or discipline. During his stay in the Philippines he availed himself of every opportunity to investigate the subject of cruelties and he returned to this country convinced that the American soldiers exercised ma-

pines he availed himself of every opportunity to investigate the subject of cruelties and he returned to this country convinced that the American soldiers exercised unexampled forbearance toward the enemy.

"This forbearance on the part of the United States Government," he adds, "seemed to lead to a belief that we were weak and afraid."

"The crying need of the soldiers now in the Philippines," he says, "is quarters, and nothing will add more to the comfort, discipline and efficiency of officers and menserving in that division than the construction as rapidly as possible of commodious quarters and barracks for our troops, on sites which will afford ample room for proper instruction of large bodies of men in drill and target practice. These barracks are needed now by the troops."

Gen. Breckenridge recommends that a suitable monument be placed on the spot where Gen. Lawton was killed; the construction of a tunnel under the Pasig River at Manila, like the one in Chicago, to improve rapid transit; the examination of the teeth of all officers and men ordered to the Philippines, as decay is greatly accelerated in the islands; the establishment of a permanent military hospital in Honolulu; the prompt construction in the Philippine Islands of commodious quarters and barracks for troops; the establishment of a national cemetery in the Philippines, and the adoption of canvas swimming tanks for use on transports. He also urges the establishment of some intercollegiste military contest, to be held annually at some convenient time and place during the college year, preferably target shooting or the assembling of a representative organization from some of the colleges for competitive drill or manœuvres in order to stimulate the interest of students of the military colleges.

Gen. Breckenridge does not speak figuration from the colleges for competitive drill or manœuvres in order to stimulate the interest of students of the military colleges.

Gen. Breckenridge does not speak figuratively when he recommends turning loose the dogs of war. He says;

In my annual report for 1900 an excellent description of the annual trials of the German war dogs for that year was given, which shows their utility in giving notice of the stealthy approach of the enemy. The tendency, in the trackless jungle, of the guerrilla enemy to lie concealed and then spring smon our soldiers unawares with the holo, or entirely escepe attention, has been damonistrated in many instances, and has led to some suggestion that a small, silent war dog, such as the English lurcher or white Spanish terrier, might be particularly useful, both to reveal the concealed enemy and to increase security.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS. Falling Off of \$51,000,000 in the Last Ten

Months as Compared With Last Year. WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- October exports show a decided tendency toward recovery from the depression due largely to the short corn crop of last year and reduced foreign demand for other breadstuffs. The total exports for October were larger than those of any preceding month in the history of our commerce, except October and December, 1900, and October, 1901. Exports of corn are, of course, less than in October of last year, by reason of the very great shortage in corn due to last year's drought, the total value of corn exported in October, 1902, being \$734.682, against \$2.348.40 in 1902, being \$734,682, against \$2,348,640 in October of last year; while for the ten months ending with October the value of corn exports was \$5,395,010, against \$47,-283,459 in the corresponding months of last

In wheat, which had shown a material reduction in exports in the last few months when compared with the extraordinarily high figures of the corresponding months of the preceding year, the figures for October show a marked improvement; the total value of wheat exported in October, 1902, high state of the being \$12,458,688, against \$10,515,414 in October of last year; while flour exports for October of the present year are valued at \$7,243,914, as against \$6,065,561 in October of last year. Breadstuffs as a whole show of last year. Breadstuffs as a whole a total of \$21,900,802 in October, 1902, against a total of \$21,900,802 in October, 1901.

a total of \$21,900,802 in October, 1902, against \$20,372,325 in October, 1901.

Exports of provisions and live animals are still below those of October of last year, the figures for October of the present year being \$15,080,173, against \$18,225,505; while for the ten months provisions and live animals show a fall in exports of \$33,000,000, as compared with the corresponding months of last year, and breadstuffs a fall of \$81,000,000. The above figures, it should be understood, are from the preliminary of \$81,000,000. The above figures, it should be understood, are from the preliminary statement of the Bureau of Statistics, and are slightly below the final figures, which will not be completed until the close of the

COLLEGE TURTLE DIES. Had Been Kept at Bowdoln Four Years and

month.

Had Esten Nothing. BRUNSWICK, Me., Nov. 16 .- At the Searles Science Building at Bowdoin College the death of the large water turtle is recorded. after having been caged here for four years and three months. The turtle has lived during its entire captivity of more than four years without food. All kinds

of food have been offered him, but he would eat none. He has been supplied with plenty of fresh water and has apparently enjoyed himself.

The story is vouched for by Prof. Leslie A. Lee, who has charge of the department where the turtle was kept. There was no chance for deception, as the turtle has been in his cage continually during his been in his cage continually during his

The Governor of Mississippi.

"I am thinking," said a New York drummer who travels through the South, "that when President Roosevelt has killed a bear or two in Mississippi and he gives up business for pleasure and meets the Governor of that State, it will be a meeting of two of a kind, as far as good fellowship goes The President is a fine mixer and as democratic as a man should be, and the Governor of Missis sippi doesn't put on any frills either. I know because I had an experience with him months ago. It happened that on one of my trips through the northern part of the State I boarded a train which just at the moment was rather short on seating capacity. As I passed down the state of the car I had struck, looking for a place into which I could put myself, a very nice appearing man moved over and nodded for me to sit beside him. I accepted his invitation whilingly and as soon as I had thanked him I saw he was agreeabl to conversation and proceeded to talk to him. I had been all over the northern part of the State and, being somewhat observant and inquiring. I had a pretty general fund of information on crops, politics and the general run of things. My seat mate proved to be a first rate listener and he kept me going steadily, but not so steadily that I couldn't see from what he had to say himself by way of comment and suggestion that he knew it a good deal better than I did.

"Of course, we didn't know each other, but that doesn't make any difference to travellers of con-genial spirits, and he was as congenial as any-body I had ever met. After about an hour of it body I had ever met. After about all hour of it we stopped at a good looking town and he got up to leave. I was sorry to lose him, and told him so, and he said as much to me, and when he got out in the aisle and shook hands good-by he hande i me his card and said if I ever got to Jackson to come in and see him and renew our pleasant acquaintance. I didn't look at the card until he had got away. Then I did, and, by crackey, I read on it in nice plain letters, 'Andrew Houston Lon-gino.' He was the Governor of the State, all gino. He was the Governor of the State, all right, but he wash't around making any display of it, and I don't suppose he would have let me know he was at all if he hadn't been leaving me without a chance to teil him how much I appreclated the honor of sitting with the Governor the Commonwealth of Missiasippi and hobsobble with him as if he were one of the boys of the road.

The surest and best of Blood Purifiers B